Wikipedia
A Tertiary Source Of Opinions And Allegations

The Internet-based 'wikipedia' article about the public figure David Myatt is a good example of why such items, based as they are on secondary and tertiary and not primary sources, are fundamentally flawed with most of those using them as a source of information about a person inadvertently committing the fallacy of reasoning known as appeal to authority. {1}{2}

For centuries in the lands of the West the virtue of fairness has been admired with its cultivation in the individual regarded as a necessity for a civilized, cultured, society, based as the virtue was on restrained personal behaviour. {3} The virtue was enshrined in one of the principles of Western jurisprudence: that the burden of proof is on the person who accuses not on the accused. Hence the fairness of the presumption of innocence until probative evidence proves otherwise.

In the matter of knowledge and sources, the virtue implies and implied the use of primary not interpretative secondary sources and not the summaries of secondary sources that are tertiary sources; with a detailed study of primary sources the scholarly, the civilized, way for a person to understand, to acquire knowledge of, a philosophy or a weltanschauung or the life of an individual, be such a weltanschauung a spiritual or a religious one and be the individual a controversial figure or regarded as heretical in the societies of the past or the present.

Thus to understand in such a personal, scholarly, way the religion of Christianity a detailed study of the four gospels in their original language is required since they are primary sources in respect of that religion given that Christian tradition considers them the oldest and most reliable sources. Likewise, to understand in such a manner a philosophy such as that of Immanuel Kant a study of his writings, and his writings alone and in their original language is necessary, since to rely on the translations of others is to rely on the interpretation of those others, as is considering and giving weight to the opinions or the conclusions of others regarding Kant's philosophy.

However, in this era where the interpretations, the opinions, the conclusions, of others are readily available by means of printed books, the Mass Media, and mediums such as the Internet, this scholarly, civilized, rational, slow way to acquire a balanced knowledge and a direct personal understand of a subject or of the life of a person is a dying, unpopular, Cræft {4} even in academia. For the designation 'academic' in this era does not necessarily imply that a person who is employed in academia is learned, erudite, in a particular subject as for example the scholar Richard Jebb was erudite in Ancient Greek. Instead, it is often the case that a published work by a modern academic is not based on their own detailed scholarly research using primary sources but on the opinions, or the conclusions, of others, and thus often on fallacies such as Appeal to Authority.

The Fallacy Of Appeal To Authority is arguably the most used of all fallacies of reasoning {5} and is, either by intent or out of ignorance, especially popular among journalists, propagandists, and politicians.

The corollary of the appeal to authority is personal research by scholarly means of a subject using primary sources. Which leads to the definition of what constitutes primary sources and scholarly means.

Scholarly

To be learned, to be a scholar in the traditional sense, is to have a profound knowledge gained by individual study.

Scholarly (skɒ'lărli), *a.* [f. SCHOLAR + -LY 1.]
Not in Johnson or Todd.
Pertaining to, or characterizing, a scholar; befitting, or natural to, a scholar; learned, erudite.

Learned:

2. Of a person: In early use, that has been taught; instructed, educated. In later use with narrowed sense: Having profound knowledge gained by study, esp. in language or some department of literary or historical science; deeply-read, erudite. Const. *in*. † *of*. (Superseding the earlier LERED.)
Learned society: a society formed for the prosecution of some branch of learning or science.

The criteria of scholarship are: (i) a detailed, meticulous, unbiased original research on and concerning a specific topic or topics or subject undertaken over a period of time, usually a year or more in duration and involving primary source material; (ii) an ability to be able to read primary sources in their original language; and (iii) a rational assessment of the knowledge acquired by such research, with such conclusions about the topic, topics, or subject being the logical result of the cumulative scholarly learning so acquired. If the researcher cannot read primary sources in their original language and has to rely on the translations of others then their conclusions are not original and not scholarly just as if they commit logical fallacies - such as the fallacy of Incomplete Evidence - then their conclusions are also not scholarly.

Primary Sources

Primary sources include contemporaneous manuscripts, letters, diaries, memoirs, personal journals, interviews, speeches, and other materials individuals used to describe (i) events in which they were participants or observers, and (ii) ideas or creations - such as a philosophy, music, literature, or art-work - which they were responsible for. Hence in the matter of a philosophy such as that of Heidegger the primary sources are his published writings, authenticated recordings or transcriptions of his speeches/lectures, and authenticated unpublished manuscripts if any. The writings, opinions, and conclusions of others about that philosophy, and other translations of his work, are secondary sources, with compilations of quotations from such secondary sources, a tertiary source.

A Presumption Of Innocence

The civilized rule, the fair thing to do, was that unless a person had done their own research using primary source material or had personal direct contemporaneous experience of an event or had extensive personal experience of a group, or personally knew a person over an extended period of time, then they reserved their judgment and did not venture forth, did not publicly give, their opinion. In respect of a person, accused of something or the subject of rumours, they gave them the benefit of the doubt until probative evidence proved otherwise.

However, in this era of Mass Media, of social media, of weblogs, internet websites and forums, this civilized rule is at best deprecated and at worst ignored or not applied often because of ignorance or because of a propagandistic desire to defame a person or a group, with fallacies such as Ad Populum now the general rule instead.

Myatt: A Modern Example

In the matter of 'wikipedia' an example of their use of secondary and tertiary sources, and thus of opinion pieces by journalists, politicians, academics and others, is the article about the controversial modern figure David Myatt, former neo-nazi activist and ideologue, former Catholic monk, former supporter of bin Laden and the Taliban, and apparently now a reformed extremist who has developed a mystical philosophy centred around virtues such as compassion and empathy.

The Wikipedia article relies almost entirely on secondary and tertiary sources and unlike almost all 'wikipedia' articles about other living persons provides no link to Myatt's current weblog or website or even to his published books. {6} It also does not provide quotations from his recent writings. Instead, it is dominated by the unproven allegation of him being "the political and religious leader of the White nationalist theistic Satanist organization [the] Order of Nine Angles".

As 'evidence' for this allegation, the secondary and tertiary sources include mainstream published opinion pieces by antifascists and journalists; citations to reports and articles by government sponsored policy groups such as the Combating Terrorism Center at the Establishment-run West Point Military Academy; and academics such as Goodrick-Clarke and Senholt.

Yet when examined, none of these secondary and tertiary sources provide any probative evidence for the accusations they make. Pertinent examples are:

> ° The referenced report by the Combating Terrorism Center simply states that "the O9A is a occultist current founded by David Myatt in the late 1960s in the United Kingdom," with their only citation being a book by Nicholas Goodrick-Clarke. However, on examination, that cited book provides no evidence from primary sources.
>
> For Goodrick-Clarke's identification of Myatt as 'Anton Long' - in his book *Black Sun: Aryan Cults, Esoteric Nazism, and the Politics of Identity*, NYU Press, 2003 - is solely based on his claim that Myatt was the author of a typescript titled *Diablerie*, a copy of which is in the British Library, General Reference Collection Cup.711/742, BNB GB9219567.
>
> However, he provided no evidence, no sources, for this claim of his, or for his other claims such as that "the ONA was founded by David Myatt" and that Myatt was "a long time devotee of satanism."
>
> Goodrick-Clarke also failed to research and provide any documentary evidence from primary sources regarding Myatt's life so that it could be compared to the life described in the Diablerie manuscript; he failed to ask Myatt himself about the manuscript which Myatt his 2012 text *A Matter of Honour* denounced as a work of fiction. {7}
>
> The fact that Goodrick-Clarke's book is and has often been cited as 'proof' that DM=AL thus provides another classic example of the fallacy of appeal to authority.
>
> ° That Jacob Senholt is cited and quoted as writing that "ONA-inspired activities, led by protagonist David Myatt, managed to enter the scene of grand politics and the global War On Terror" and yet Senholt, as described in Appendix One of our article, not only failed to provide evidence from primary sources but committed the fallacy of Incomplete Evidence.
>
> ° In regard to Myatt's rejection of extremism, the citation is not to primary sources written by Myatt since 2012 but to a secondary source: an article by Daveed Gartenstein-Ross & Madeleine Blackman, with Daveed Gartenstein-Ross in a later, 2023, article - *The Order of Nine Angles: Cosmology, Practice & Movement*, https://doi.org/10.1080/1057610X.2023.2186737 - claiming that "[Anton] Long's writings display thematic and linguistic similarities to those of Myatt" while not providing details of what these similarities are, nor any

evidential facts regarding them nor providing any citations to where such similarities have been analysed and evidential facts presented. We can only presume that the now discredited assumptions of Senholt - qv. Appendix One below - were the source.

° In regard to opinion pieces by lay-persons, a 2003 book by a journalist - Into a *World of Hate* by Nick Ryan - is mentioned although the claims made by the author, such as that Myatt wrote "the publicly available teachings of the ONA under the pseudonym Anton Long", are simply the author's personal opinion with no scholarly citations given to support them. Which mention of such a book by a lay-person is yet another example of how the editors of the 'wikipedia' article about Myatt commit the fallacy of Appeal to Authority.

The logical conclusion is that the Wikipedia article about Myatt, based as it is on secondary and tertiary sources, is unbalanced, remiss, failing as it does to cite or provide quotations from primary sources such as Myatt's extensive post-2012 writings, {8} referencing as it does only the accepted Establishment opinion about him evident in such government and corporate sponsored policy groups such as the Combating Terrorism Center. Hence why the minimal reference in the Wikipedia article about Myatt having rejected extremism and developed his own philosophy is not to Myatt's writings on the matter but to interpretive secondary sources such as a 2012 book by Roger Griffin titled *Terrorist's Creed: Fanatical Violence and the Human Need for Meaning*.

A glaring example of how misinformation about a person is included in 'wikipedia' is the disparaging item on their page about Myatt that alleges he created a type of "soft synth" called Wubbage for use "in dubstep and EDM music", the citation being to a book by someone using the pseudonym Dan Sicko with the author obviously having either (i) confused "our" David Myatt with some other David Myatt given that the musical tastes of "our" Myatt as evident in primary sources are entirely classical, or (ii) was spreading misinformation.

Music

JS Bach:

Aria: *Erbame Dich* (St Matthew Passion) [counter-tenor]
Cantata: Aria - *Ich habe genug* BWV 82
Cantata: *Vergnügte Ruh, beliebte Seelenlust* BWV 170
Cantata: *Gott hat alles wohlgemacht* BWV 35
Cantata: *Widerstehe doch der Sünde* BWV 54
Art of Fugue
Well-Tempered Clavier, Book 1 BWV 846-869 [Rosalyn Tureck]
Sonatas for Flute and Violin (BWV 1030-1035)
Mass in B minor (BWV 232)
Violin Concerto in D minor BWV 1052

Purcell:

When I Am Laid in Earth (sung by Emma Kirkby)
Music For A While (sung by a young Alfred Deller)

Gregorian Chant: *Iste Confessor* (Sarum Office)

Josquin Desprez: *Kyrie* from *Missa L'homme Arme*

Chant Vieux-Roman: *Offertoire: Terra Tremuit*

John Dunstable: *Preco preheminencie*

Palestrina: *Magnificat* - Primi Toni; Tertii Toni

Thomas Tallis: *Miserere Nostri*

Extract from *Selected Favourites: Music* {9}

That the editors/administrators of 'wikipedia' have not bothered to fact-check the source, found the "other" Myatt or checked primary sources or removed the disparaging item, is indicative of 'wikipedia' as a source of opinions and of allegations and therefore unreliable.

In contrast, a glaring omission is that it is not mentioned that one of Myatt's Islamic writings - *The Significance of the Taliban for the Muslim Ummah* - was found among the possessions of Osama bin Laden after his killing by US Navy Seals in the Abbottabad compound in 2011, despite the copy now being in the CIA archives. {10}

Summary

In the last decade or so the Internet articles which are collected together under the term 'wikipedia' have become the first and often the only resource most people turn to find out about a subject or an event or a group or an individual partly because, given massive financial and other support to the Wikipedia Foundation from the corporate worldwide business Google, 'wikipedia items always appear at the top of internet searches using Google Search as they invariably do when other 'search engines' are used given the volume of traffic to 'wikipedia' generated by Google Search. But this support by Google comes at a cost, as evident in (i) the criteria 'wikipedia' uses for what they regard as a 'reliable source' and (ii) the criteria Google Search uses to eliminate from their search results certain items.

(i) The criteria is to reject primary sources in favour of interpretive secondary and tertiary source material produced by established publishers or by news media (including digital, on-line ones) whose authors are regarded by the often anonymous editors of 'wikipedia' as authoritative about a subject simply because their items are published by such publishers and news media or have appeared elsewhere in the mass media.

Thus opinion pieces by academics, by journalists and others which meet the 'wikipedia' criteria of being such secondary or tertiary sources provide the basis for 'wikipedia' articles even if the authors of cited books or articles commit fallacies such as the Appeal To Authority and the Fallacy of Incomplete Evidence and have not used primary sources as the basis for their conclusions.

The consequence is that most of those using 'wikipedia' unknowing commit the fallacy of Appeal To Authority, and thus rely on the opinions and conclusions of others and thus on secondary and tertiary sources.

This reliance on such a mass media source as 'wikipedia' is indicative of our era for two reasons. Firstly, because it is a radical departure from the civilized, rational, way of personally acquiring a balanced knowledge and understanding of a subject or a person by using primary sources or by searching for books and items written by those who are scholars and thus who have used primary sources and drawn conclusions based on logical reasoning. Secondly, because such reliance is invariably a reliance on what has become or appears to be the accepted public or Establishment opinion {11} about a subject or a person often based as such an opinion is on propaganda, and thus is an example of the fallacy of ad populum which is when a person 'follows the crowd' and believes or claims that because so many others have claimed or believe something it is probably true, as in the old proverb 'no smoke without fire'.

Thus, far from being used by many to access knowledge of a scholarly nature, the Internet and digital resources such as 'wikipedia' are used by the majority to access what has become the accepted public or Establishment opinion about a subject or a person.

In addition, 'wikipedia' has a condition that "fringe" views and theories, defined as what departs significantly from the prevailing views or mainstream views in a particular field or subject should be removed. That is, that certain views and theories should be censored or belittled because they diverge from the existing status quo or from beliefs and theories regarded as acceptable or "true" in a current society or societies.

(II) The criteria was evident, for example, a few years ago when Google hired over 10,000 people world-wide to track down items on the Internet which were questioning or doubting the Establishment version of certain events between 1939 and 1945. {12} The purpose of these 'contractors' was to remove those items from and/or prevent them being listed by the Google search-engine.

In plain language, to censor these items so that those using the Internet would invariably first and often only find the Establishment version of recent history. Since then, Google and other concerns - such as the Counter Extremism Project, funded by the British and American governments - have invested billions of US Dollars in Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology which can not only automatically search for such 'heretical' and 'extremist' items and remove them from Internet search results but also remove accounts from social-media, one of which AI programmes was named the 'Digital Disruption Campaign'.

Thus Google, and Establishment concerns such as the Counter Extremism Project, have established an internet law which decrees that only what they and the Establishment dictatorially consider to be "factually accurate sources of historical information" can be found by Google Search.

Hence why, for instance, in the matter of Mr Myatt, the 'wikipedia' item about him, providing as it does the Establishment view of him, appears at the top of Google Search for 'david myatt' with his website containing his post-2012 writings - primary sources in researching his life and works - only listed many pages later in the search results and thus unlikely to be found by the majority of people searching the Internet given their rather cursory browsing habits

Selann Ibotæ, et allæ
2024

°°°

Footnotes

{1} The fallacy of appeal to authority, also known as the fallacy of Argumentum ad Verecundiam, is somewhat misunderstood in this age of the Internet. It is not only citing or quoting a person or persons who is/are regarded, by the person citing or quoting or by others, as an authority or 'expert' on a subject but also citing or quoting the opinion given by some institution, or 'policy/advisory group' or similar, on a subject, regardless of whether or not the 'expert' or institution or whatever has their opinion published by some means or some medium regarded as 'mainstream', academic, or 'respectable' or authoritative.

The crux of the fallacy is a reliance by someone or by some others on who or what is regarded in a particular society as an authority on or as having a detailed or 'expert' knowledge of a subject or subjects.

Thus a recent statement such as that the fallacy of appeal to authority "is when the opinion of a non-expert on a topic is used as evidence" is itself fallacious because although it appears to be a decisive statement regarding 'authority' it is logically not so having not only restricted the fallacy to those are not 'experts' but does not define what an 'expert' or a 'false expert' is or are or who or what person or institution, or 'policy/advisory group' or similar has the 'authority' to declare someone an 'expert' or a 'false expert' in a certain subject or subjects, and from whence a person or an institution, or 'policy/advisory group' or similar derives their own authority to make such declarations.

{2} The now universally used internet resource 'wikipedia' is a tertiary source based, in the case of individuals and groups, almost entirely on secondary sources and thus is a collection of the opinions and interpretations of others, with

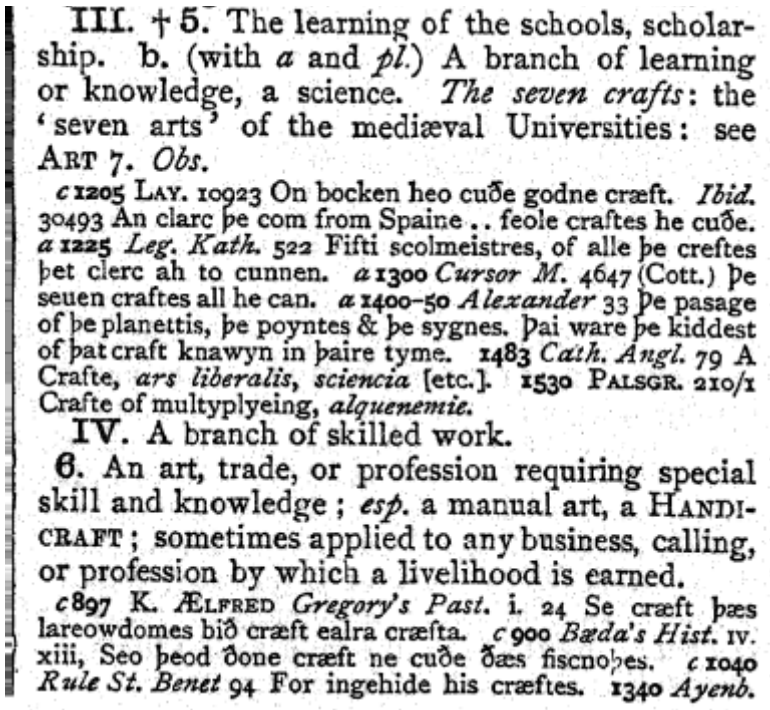
primary sources deprecated and subject to the vague condition that if used they should not be unduly "self-serving" leaving this condition being open to dispute and subject to the interpretation of mostly anonymous and often judgmental individuals.

In addition, 'wikipedia' has a condition that "fringe" views and theories, defined as what departs significantly from the prevailing views or mainstream views in a particular field or subject should be removed. That is, that certain views and theories should be censored or belittled because they diverge from the existing status quo or from beliefs and theories regarded as acceptable or "true" in a current society or societies.

{3} qv. Cicero, De Officiis, Liber Primus, 142,

> Haec autem scientia continentur ea, quam Graeci εὐταξίαν nominant, non hanc, quam interpretamur modestiam, quo in verbo modus inest, sed illa est εὐταξία, in qua intellegitur ordinis conservatio
>
> Those two qualities are evident in that way described by the Greeks as εὐταξίαν although what is meant by εὐταξία is not what we mean by the moderation of the moderate, but rather what we consider is restrained behaviour
>
> Translated by DW Myatt, *An Appreciation of The Numinous*, in *The Numinous Way of Pathei-Mathos*, seventh edition, 2022

{4} Cræft: this older spelling implies more than the modern usage associated with the word 'craft'.



III. † 5. The learning of the schools, scholarship. b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A branch of learning or knowledge, a science. *The seven crafts*: the 'seven arts' of the mediæval Universities: see ART 7. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 10923 On bocken heo cuðe godne cræft. *Ibid.* 30493 An clarc þe com from Spaine .. feole craftes he cuðe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 522 Fifti scolmeistres, of alle þe creftes þet clerc ah to cunnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4647 (Cott.) þe seuen craftes all he can. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 33 þe pasage of þe planettis, þe poyntes & þe sygnes. Þai ware þe kiddest of þat craft knawyn in þaire tyme. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Crafte, *ars liberalis, sciencia* [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Crafte of multyplyeing, *alquenemie.*

IV. A branch of skilled work.

6. An art, trade, or profession requiring special skill and knowledge; *esp.* a manual art, a HANDICRAFT; sometimes applied to any business, calling, or profession by which a livelihood is earned.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* i. 24 Se cræft þæs lareowdomes bið cræft ealra cræfta. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xiii, Seo þeod ðone cræft ne cuðe ðæs fiscnoþes. *c* 1040 *Rule St. Benet* 94 For ingehide his cræftes. 1340 *Ayenb.*

{5} A summary of fallacies of reasoning is provided in Appendix Two.

{6} Myatt's published books and monographs include:

° *Corpus Hermeticum: Eight Tractates*, 2017, ISBN 978-1976452369
° *Myngath*, 2013, ISBN-13: 978-1484110744
° *Understanding and Rejecting Extremism*, 2013, ISBN 978-1484854266
° *Classical Paganism And The Christian Ethos*, 2017, ISBN 978-1979599023
° *Tu Es Diaboli Ianua*, 2017, ISBN 978-1982010935
° *Extremism And Reformation*, 2019, ISBN 978-1691707423

{7} In his 2012 text *A Matter of Honour*, Myatt writes that it is

> "interesting that Goodrick-Clarke was ignorant of - or did not bother to discover - many documented things about me during the late 1960's and the early 1970's, such as my arrest by the Yorkshire Regional Crime Squad for organizing a gang of thieves. Instead, the often fictitious account he gives of 'my life' during that time is almost entirely taken from the fictional Diablerie manuscript." https://davidmyatt.files.wordpress.com /2018/08/a-matter-of-honour.pdf

{8} A pdf version of his website as of November 2023 is available at: https://davidmyatt.files.wordpress.com/2023/11 /davidmyatt-website.pdf

{9} David Myatt, *Some Selected Favourites*, https://web.archive.org/web/20240207111422/https: //www.davidmyatt.info/some-selected-favourites.html

{10} CIA archive: https://www.cia.gov/library/abbottabad-compound. The copy is at http://tinyurl.com/22zb4389

The original is archived at: https://web.archive.org/web/20080611081331/http://www.davidmyatt.info /significance_taliban.html

{11} By 'the Establishment' is meant those who in modern Western societies have the power, the means, to influence and to shape 'public opinion' on matters political and social. The Establishment thus includes politicians and the incumbent government and often the 'political opposition', large often multinational business enterprises, the mainstream Media (especially national newspapers and television and now internet news media and outlets), well-funded special-interest advocacy groups both political and business-orientated; established academics whose work has

featured in mainstream publications, and so-called 'independent' or 'freelance' journalists whose work appears in or is cited by the mainstream Media.

An Establishment represents the orthodoxy, the zeitgeist, of a particular era, with adherence to or a belief in that orthodoxy a good indication of who or what is part of the Establishment. In the matter of David Myatt the received orthodoxy is that (i) he is 'Anton Long', (ii) he founded the Order of Nine Angles, (iii) he directly or indirectly influenced the London nail-bomber David Copeland, and (iv) he has been justifiably described, by the US and UK government funded Counter Extremism Project, as one of the twenty most dangerous extremists in the world: https://web.archive.org/web/20210126120934/https://www.counterextremism.com/content/top-20-extremists

As with most if not all orthodoxies past and present proof of the claims made, in the form of primary sources and scholarly research, is not required for belief with secondary and tertiary sources - and thus the committal of fallacies such as the Appeal To Authority, of Incomplete Evidence, and Ad Populum, sufficient.

{12} https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2017/mar/15/google-quality-raters-flag-holocaust-denial-fake-news

Archived version:
https://web.archive.org/web/20170316042831/https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2017/mar/15/google-quality-raters-flag-holocaust-denial-fake-news

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Appendix One

Senholt And the Fallacy Of Incomplete Evidence

Jacob Senholt, in a revised version of his 2009 MA thesis titled *Political Esotericism & the convergence of Radical Islam, Satanism and National Socialism in the Order of the Nine Angles* published as a chapter in the 2012 book *The Devil's Party - Satanism in Modernity* {1} alleged that Myatt wrote the terrorist manual *A Practical Guide to Aryan Revolution* which it has been claimed influenced David Copeland the London nail-bomber.

However, Senholt like others before and since - including the authors of the 2023 article *The Order of Nine Angles: Cosmology, Practice & Movement*, DOI:10.1080/1057610X.2023.2186737 - provided no evidential facts in support of that particular allegation, and did not mention that following Myatt's arrest in early 1998 by police officers from Special Branch (SO12) based at Scotland Yard, that they, in conjunction with British security services and overseas agencies such as the Canadian police, then spent three years trying to find evidence sufficient to bring a criminal prosecution and convict him on such charges. In 1999 following the London nail-bombings and the arrest of Copeland the investigation was widened and included Detectives from the then Anti-Terrorist Branch (SO13) who interviewed Myatt about Copeland. Despite the three-year long investigation involving multiple law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom and abroad the Police and forensic teams failed to find evidence sufficient to bring a criminal prosecution, and in the Summer of 2001 Myatt was released from his bail..

Senholt also presented his circumstantial evidence that Myatt=Long and in the process and probably inadvertently commits the fallacy of incomplete evidence which is when only certain evidence is presented with other evidence not found, or ignored or deliberately suppressed.

Circumstantial Evidence

i) Senholt mentions a 1978 text, *Copula cum Daemone*, which he claims was written by a DW Myatt and was "in a collection of ONA manuscripts" manuscripts but does give the title of this collection nor any details of publication or images of the text nor any evidence that it was written by Myatt. He them claims that in later digital editions of this text - which again he provides no references to or images of - it was attributed to various other authors and concludes that this is "a clear example of a text originally issued by Myatt, and later disguised with a pseudonym."

In other words, Senholt does not provide any evidential facts but presents only his personal opinion.

ii) He goes on to claim that the Diablerie manuscript - a copy of which is in the British Library {2} - "reveals details of Long's life that appear remarkably similar to Myatt's own life" and cites Goodrick-Clarke and yet as with Goodrick-Clarke {3} does not provide comparisons using research based on documentary evidence from primary sources regarding Myatt's life.

Thus and yet again Senholt does not provide any evidential facts but presents only his personal opinion.

iii) His next claim is that since writings by Myatt and the ONA have been published by the same publisher there "is a direct connection" which is a spurious conclusion since publishers often print items from various authors which does not mean the various authors are connected in any way.

iv) His next piece of circumstantial evidence "concerns the use of alternate dating-systems", about which he states that since both Myatt in his National Socialist writings and the ONA use "yf, designating the Year of the Führer" there is a connection, neglecting to mention - or failing to discover through research - that other groups such as the Ku Klux Klan and Willian Pierce of National Alliance fame and other neo-nazis have used the same dating system, both in its English form and its German form of 'Jahr des Fuhrers' {4}.

(v) His final piece of circumstantial evidence is linguistic, claiming that "when one has a closer look at many of the basic ideas and the terminology used in the ONA, it appears as if there are many glaring similarities to Myatt's own

ideas." He cites terms such as Homo Galactica, causal and acausal, and Aeons while failing to mention that such borrowing of terms, ideas and concepts, is and has been common for centuries and is not evidence of a direct and personal link between those using such terms, ideas and concepts.

However, he not only does not provide any evidence from forensic linguistics but fails to mention numerous texts by Anton Long and by self-declared O9A adherents in which he explains the purpose of Anton Long's Labyrinthos Mythologicus which implies:

> "myth-making; creating or concerned with mythology or myths; a mythical narrative, and is both (a) a modern and an amoral version of a technique often historically employed, world-wide among diverse cultures and traditions both esoteric and otherwise, to test and select candidates, and (b) a mischievous, japing, sly, and sometimes (for mundanes) an annoying, part of the O9A sinister dialectic." {5}

In other words, it was used not only to test and select candidates but also had an antinomian, dialectical, and japing purpose with Anton Long in a 28th August 103yf [1992] letter to Temple of Set member David Austen writing that the intent was "to make people like you draw the conclusion you were intended to make." {6} There is also the problem of the O9A 'manual of style' in relation to the claim that

> "since one or more ONA blogs or websites, or some articles, use the same or similar styling and/or layout as some blog or website or article by or assumed to be by Myatt, it means that Myatt is behind them all – clearly ignoring the obvious fact that such similarities, if not just coincidental, could well be a deliberate imitation designed to get mundanes to jump to such a silly, fallacious, conclusion." {7} {8}

In regard to forensic linguistics,

"author profiling is subjective not empirical and thus not definitive. Second, and most important in this case, the task would be formidable with the result easily open to question given the volume of material written by both Myatt and the pseudonymous Anton Long over several decades and given that the forensic profiler would have to subjectively select what texts from what years to compare.

What would their subjective criteria for such a selection be? To compare a few texts from around the same time? To compare a few texts from the same decade? To compare just a few or dozens of texts from three or four decades?

Since 1984 with the publication of his 45 page tract *Vindex - Destiny of the West* to 2022 with the publication of his Numinosity, Denotata, Empathy, And The Hermetic Tradition, Myatt has written thousands of pages of texts. The texts also vary in subject matter, from polemical propagandistic texts in support of National Socialism (1984-1998) to ideological tracts in support of his 'ethical National Socialism' (1996-1998) to items supporting a particular and radical interpretation Islam (2001-2008) to his post-2012 writings about his philosophy of pathei-mathos to his autobiographical effusions such as his 2014 collection of essays titled *One Vagabond In Exile From The Gods* and the letters included in parts two and three of his 2013 book *Understanding and Rejecting Extremism*. There is also the matter of Myatt's translations of and commentaries on tractates of the *Corpus Hermeticum* (2017) and his 2017 scholarly monographs *Classical Paganism And The Christian Ethos* and *Tu Es Diaboli Ianua*.

In the case of Anton Long there are also thousands of pages of texts, from most of the typescripts included in the compilation *Naos* (1989) to *The Satanic Letters* (1992) to *Enantiodromia - The Sinister Abyssal Nexion* (2012). The issue is further complicated by writings published between 1992 and 2011 which do not bear the name 'Anton Long' and thus are anonymous but which anonymous texts many critics have assumed were written by Anton Long but for which assumption they have not and never have provided any evidence." {7}

Insight Roles

Following his circumstantial evidence, Senholt also claims that Myatt's diverse and exeatic life is an example of O9A Insight Roles which mean "gaining real-life experience by working undercover for a period of 6-18 months".

Of five Insight Roles, Senholt cites three - (a) "Join or form a covert insurrectionary organization, dedicated to National Socialism", (b) "Convert to Islam and aid, through words, or deeds, or both, those undertaking Jihad against Zionism and the NWO", and (c) "Join or form a National Socialist group or organization, and aid that organization and especially aid and propagate historical revisionism" - which he claims Myatt has undertaken.

What Senholt neglects to mention is: (i) that Myatt promoted National Socialism for thirty years (1968-1998) and not for the "6-18 months" of an Insight Role, and (ii) was a Muslim who supported Jihad for over ten years (1998-2009) not for the "6-18 months" of an Insight Role.

Which places Senholt's claim into perspective; which is of a Myatt's experiential adult life which provided the pathei-mathos - the learning from experience - that gave rise to his post-2012 philosophy of pathei-mathos.

In addition, Senholt does not mention the obvious facts that the O9A might have been inspired by the nature of Myatt's experiential life to concoct such Insight Roles, and that Myatt's life does not include other suggested roles such as being an assassin and joining the police or the armed forces.

Conclusion

In summary, Senholt does not provide any evidential facts in regard to the urban tale that Myatt was/is Anton Long and

founded the O9A. Instead, he commits the fallacy of incomplete evidence. That his work is often cited as 'proof' of that urban tale about Myatt being Anton Long provides another example of people committing the fallacy of appeal to authority.

°°°

{1} Per Faxneld and Jesper Aa. Petersen (editors), *The Devil's Party: Satanism in Modernity*, Cambridge University Press, 2012.

{2} A copy of the 19 page *Diablerie - Revelations of a Satanis*t typescript is in the British Library: General Reference Collection Cup.711/742, BNB GB9219567.

{3} Goodrick-Clarke's identification of Myatt as 'Anton Long' - in his book *Black Sun: Aryan Cults, Esoteric Nazism, and the Politics of Identity*, NYU Press, 2003 - is solely based on his claim that Myatt was the author of a typescript titled *Diablerie*, a copy of which is in the British Library, General Reference Collection Cup.711/742, BNB GB9219567.

He provides no evidence, no sources, for this claim of his, or for his other claims such as that "the ONA was founded by David Myatt" and that Myatt was "a long time devotee of satanism."

Goodrick-Clarke also failed to research and provide any documentary evidence from primary sources regarding Myatt's life so that it could be compared to the life described in the Diablerie manuscript; he failed to ask Myatt himself about the manuscript which Myatt his 2012 text *A Matter of Honour* denounced as a work of fiction: https://davidmyatt.files.wordpress.com/2018/08/a-matter-of-honour.pdf That Goodrick-Clarke's book is and has been often cited as 'proof' that DM=AL thus provides another classic example of the fallacy of appeal to authority.

{4} https://web.archive.org/web/20230511054221/https://www.nytimes.com/1991/11/03/world/klan-seizes-on-germany-s-wave-of-racist-violence.html

{5} *A Glossary of Order of Nine Angles Terms*, v. 7.05, included in *Order Of Nine Angles Subculture: A Complete Guide*, e-text, 1520 pages, 2021.

{6} The letter is included in facsimile in volume one of *The Satanic Letters of Stephen Brown*, Thormynd Press, 1992.

{7} Kerri Scott, *Author Profiling In The Case Of David Myatt And Anton Long*, e-text, 2022.

{8} The O9A 'manual of style' was publicly mentioned in several 2015 and 2016 Internet posts such as this one from 2016:

> That you equate me/us with someone else who has posted about the O9A on some forum (which has since banned all discussion of the ONA) is both flattering and mildly amusing. Perhaps it's the still secret "ONA Manual Of Style" that keeps outsiders making such assumptions...

https://web.archive.org/web/20220511055625/https://annaczereda.wordpress.com/2016/09/13/mad-as-a-hatter/

It was also described in a 2016 article titled *The O9A Manual Of Style*,

> "As mentioned to some correspondents over the years, those who are associated with the Falciferian O9A have had an 'ONA Manual of Style' just as many older, established, newspapers (such as the Guardian and the New York Times) have their in-house manuals of style and usage. Such manuals are often updated every few decades, and are useful guides that enable printed items to have an 'in-house' style. Given the non-hierarchical structure and ethos of the O9A, the manual offers guidance, recommending best practice rather than giving rules which are expected be followed.
>
> The ONA manual deals not only with the specific - O9A assigned - meaning of certain words (such as nexion, presencing, mundanes, culling) but also with many other topics, such as (i) whether certain words - for example 'satanism' and 'satan' - should be with an upper or a lower case S, (ii) how titles and subtitles should appear (usually, and against current convention) with all words beginning with upper case), (iii) how footnotes should be numbered and displayed (usually numbered within curly brackets), (iv) how each page should be set out, (v) how texts should display the name of the author, and (vi) how the introduction to following paragraphs should be phrased, with suggestions ranging from 'However' to 'In addition' to 'Thus'
>
> [...]
>
> Initially compiled by 'Anton Long' in the early 1990s, the manual has gone through several editions, with one of its main functions being inspired by what was once termed the Aquino fallacy."

The article *The O9A Manual Of Style* was included in the compilation *The Dialectical Order Of Nine Angles*, e-text, 2016.

Appendix Two

Common Fallacies Of Reasoning

The Fallacy Of Appeal To Authority

The fallacy of appeal to authority, also known as the fallacy of Argumentum ad Verecundiam, is somewhat misunderstood in this age of the Internet. It is not only citing or quoting a person or persons who is/are regarded, by the person citing or quoting or by others, as an authority or 'expert' on a subject but also citing or quoting the opinion given by some institution, or 'policy/advisory group' or similar, on a subject, regardless of whether or not the 'expert' or institution or whatever has their opinion published by some means or some medium regarded as 'mainstream', academic, or 'respectable' or authoritative.

The crux of the fallacy is a reliance by someone or by some others on who or what is regarded in a particular society as an authority on or as having a detailed or 'expert' knowledge of a subject or subjects.

Thus a recent statement such as that the fallacy of appeal to authority "is when the opinion of a non-expert on a topic is used as evidence" is itself fallacious because although it appears to be a decisive statement regarding 'authority' it is logically not so having not only restricted the fallacy to those are not 'experts' but does not define what an 'expert' or a 'false expert' is or are or who or what person or institution, or 'policy/advisory group' or similar has the 'authority' to declare someone an 'expert' or a 'false expert' in a certain subject or subjects, and from whence a person or an institution, or 'policy/advisory group' or similar derives their own authority to make such declarations.

The corollary of the appeal to authority is personal research by scholarly means of a subject or the life and works of a person using primary sources.

Fallacy Of Ad Populum

This is when a person either 'follows the crowd' and believes or claims that because so many others have claimed or believe something it is probably true, or when they are convinced, usually emotively, by a propagandist or politician or by some populist speaker that something is true or that someone or some many are guilty or culpable.

Fallacy Of Argumentum ad Hominem

This belongs to the category ignoratio elenchi. Argumentum ad hominem is when the character and/or the motives and/or the identity of the person presenting an argument is/are maligned or called into question often in an attempt to deflect attention away from the topic being discussed or from the opponents failure to answer questions asked of them or provide the evidence they were asked to provide.

Fallacy of Composition

Also known as the Fallacy of Illicit Transference. This is an example of equivocation, and is when a generalization is made from a few specific instances or examples with the generalization then applied to pejoratively describe or malign a group or organization or person.

Fallacy Of The False Cause

Generally referred to by the Latin phrase *non causa pro causa*. This fallacy is the assumption that one thing is the cause of another without any logical reasoning.

Fallacy Of Incomplete Evidence

Also known as the fallacy of suppressed evidence. This is when evidence which disproves or may disprove a claim or conclusion is not considered either deliberately (suppressed evidence) or because of a lack of detailed and scholarly research.

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